THE

ÆSCULAPIAN REGISTER.

ARS LONGA, *VITA BREVIS.*

EDITED BY SEVERAL PHYSICIANS.

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PANACEAS.—No. 3.

Of the Bezoar and other Stones.

This, which may be considered as allied to the snake stone, is merely a concretion found in the stomach or intestines of the Capra-cerva orientalis, a species of goat. It is found likewise in some of the deer species in Peru, &c. though that of the former was most esteemed.—It is thus described by Salmon.

"*Bezoar stone* is found in the stomach, or cavities adjacent to the breast, of an oval form, or round, hollow within, (the Oriental having chaff, hair, sticks, grains, filth, or the like in its cavity, the Occidental not,) shining and smooth without, having a coat folded like an onion, of a various colour, but generally of a blackish green, pale, ash-colour, or honey-colour, without scent, and being bigger or less than a walnut. The Occidental is rough without, whitish, ash-coloured, black, or blackish green, and generally bigger than the former. They are adulterated with pitch, dried blood, stones powdered fine, ashes of shells, antimony, cinnabar, mercury, mixt with small Bezoar stones exquisitely pulverized, and made up with a proper mucilage. Where note, that if in shape it is not like a pidgeon's egg, is of an uneven surface, nothing shining, is heavy, without hollowness, or its capacity is filled with dust; or, if being moistened, or rubbed on a lime-wall or chalk, and it makes it not green, or touched with quicklime and water, and it turn not yellow, it is adulterated and naught. The Persian is best, then that of Peru, then that from New Spain."

It is in fact of the same nature, and about of equal value with those concretions found in the intestines of other animals, as horses, &c. and differs but little from the calculus of the bladder.* Of the

* Bingley, in his Essay on the Stratagems of Apes and Monkeys, (Monthly Mag. 23, p. 131,) says, "in the gall-bladder of one or two of the Indian species, a kind of gall-stone is sometimes found. These, says Tavernier, the natives have been known to sell for as much as 100 crowns each. They will not, in general, permit them to be exported out of their country as articles of commerce, but chiefly preserve them as an invaluable present to foreign ambassadors residing amongst them. They are

efficacy formerly attributed to it, we shall only state what Salmon has mentioned of it. Much more might, indeed, be added, but this will suffice.

"It is cephalick, cardiack, sudorifick, antifebrifick, and alexipharmick. It is excellent in vertigoes, epilepsies, megrims, melancholy, quartans, old diseases, measles, small-pox, plague, poisons, worms, all sorts of fevers, faintings, palpitation of heart, jaundice, cholick, stone, stoppage of the terms, giving also easy labour to women in travel. Outwardly it is excellent in scald-heads, burns, scalds, ulcerated cancers, schrophula's. Dose of the Oriental à gr. iiij. ad xvj. or xx. Of the Occidental, à gr. viij. ad xx. or half a drachm. It is not so hot nor so dangerous as is imagined; a drachm might be taken at a time, was is not more for doing the purse hurt than the body.

Much as it has been extolled by numerous writers, there have always been men of sufficient understanding to laugh at its exhibition, and to deny it any virtues whatsoever.—Salmon, as we see above, depreciates it value; and Boyle Godfrey, speaking of it, says, p. 54—"Physicians are apprised of what little value *Bezoar stone* is; but the good wives and nurses yet continue its use, notwithstanding they give an ounce and a half of gold for an ounce of it: I am convinced it is a whim, for which we may use *Crab's eyes* mixed with a very little grated *nutmeg*. The renowned professor Boerhaave says of it, *Laudatur quia pretiosus.*"

Esteemed as it was formerly, as an almost universal antidote, it has now, we presume, not a solitary advocate, even on the continent of Europe; we are not certain that it does not yet maintain some standing amongst the Turks and Persians.

The Loadstone long bore a high character for the cure of tooth-ach, rheumatism, &c. We knew a worthy gentleman, not long since deceased, who firmly accredited its virtues in gout, &c. and always wore one about him.—Of its odontalgic efficacy we shall merely introduce the following extract from an English Magazine of a few years past, to show the then opinion entertained of it by some. It is obvious, that whatever virtues it may have formerly possessed, it is altogether discarded from regular practice in the present day, notwithstanding the *confirmations* of Mr. Klarick, whose *conclusive* experiments are much like those of all panaceal venders.

"The efficacy of the load-stone in curing the tooth-ach is confirmed. Mr. Klarick has made several experiments, which seem conclusive, and which he has communicated to our Royal Society. In five months time, this able physician has cured 130 persons, by applying the load-stone to the ailing teeth, and of these 130, only 18 have had the pain return after the operation: in two cases only, it has been quite unsuccessful. The patient must all the time have his face turned to the north. Mr. Klarick has also employed the load-stone with success in the rheumatism, deafness, &c. and he intends to publish a particular account of these different experiments!"

[*To be continued.*]

considered to possess all the properties that have been attributed to the most precious of the Bezoar stones."

DEGREES IN UNIVERSITIES.

The following account of *Degrees in Universities* appeared in the English papers some years ago—as it seems to be a pretty accurate statement, as far as we can judge from reference to other sources, we have thought it might be with propriety introduced into the Register, although of a general character.—We shall on some future occasion, devote a part of our columns to the more particular details of a medical degree. The present account seems more especially referable to the University of Paris, yet it may be safely considered as an accurate outline of the proceedings of every other University, which, with some slight modifications have reached to the present times.

"The origin of literary Degrees conferred by Universities, like many other customs of antiquity, is involved in obscurity.

Some have ascribed it as an invention of Justinian, instituted by him for promoting the study of law; some to Charlemagne; and others to the necessary distinctions made by prudence and experience, in framing rules for licensing

teachers of schools, and preachers of the Gospel.

After two years study of grammar and philosophy, the scholar became a determiner; that is, he proposed himself, if twelve years of age at least, to be taken on trials, in order, after some years more, to his obtaining the degree of Bachelor. The design of this proposal, made so long before, was, not only to subject the candidate to certain examinations, but to excite attention to his general conduct.

The word bachelor is derived, according to some writers, from the French word *batailler*, to fight, because the young candidates were trained to impugn or oppose one another in literary discussions. Some have derived it from the rod (*baculus*) with which they were invested on receiving that degree, a vestige of the feudal, or still more ancient custom, of training youth to fight with oaken clubs before they were entrusted with swords or spears.—Some writers, observing the analogy of literary degrees to those of chivalry, have no doubt that the word bachelor is a corruption of *bas chevalier*, a candidate for knighthood. But the most probable etymology seems, on the whole, to be bacculaurius, from baccis lauri, the wreath or crown of ivy berries with which the candidate was crowned on obtaining his degree. He was required to be 21 years of age. In consequence of passing as a bachelor, he wore a round cap, frequented the national holy mass, and commenced a candidate for the degree of licence and Master of Arts. He attached himself, probably, to some master of a school, and occasionally, as a tutor, taught privately the young scholars.

After two years study and private teaching in this manner, and after frequent and severe examinations, if found qualified by the examinators annually appointed by the Chancellor, the candidate was presented or recommended to the Chancellor as worthy of license or authority to teach the seven liberal arts included in the Trivium and Quadrivium; viz. grammar, rhetoric, dialect, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astrology. He was licensed by receiving the bonnet, and other ensigns of master, in a manner somewhat resembling the Roman mode of emancipating a slave. Thus the candidate was publicly and solemnly declared a Master of Arts; or qualified to teach philosophy, implying the arts above enumerated.

But this was not considered as perfecting his magisterial character. He next offered himself for becoming a Socius or Fellow of the Masters in the University, an honour which was not in the gift of the Chancellor, but of the Masters themselves, and by which he was admitted to the full enjoyment of their Society, and of all their privileges.

If the student now proposed himself for the degree of Doctor in Divinity, he was required to be 25 years of age when proposed, and to have studied philosophy seven, or if belonging to a religious order, six years. Nine years more must elapse before he could attain that sacred degree, which was not conferred till the candidate was 35 years of age. Two of these years were spent in studying the Bible; and two in the study of the theological system contained in the Book of Sentences. Sixteen years altogether were spent at the University, in order to become a Doctor in Divinity. The time was shorter, and the rules not so rigidly observed, for the Doctorate in Law and Medicine.

The degree of Doctor was conferred not by the Chancellor only, but jointly by him and by the faculty, who admitted and acknowledged the candidate, with the solemnity of an oath, as their Peer, their Fellow, a Member of their body, and entitled to their privileges. A Doctor was not permitted merely, he became bound to preach and to teach: and by a bull of Nicholas III, Doctors of the University of Paris only, enjoyed the privilege of teaching every where without re-examination: a privilege of which the University of Oxford particularly complained, as an undue and invidious preference.

In the conduct of study, every scholar was required to be enrolled under some one master, for the purpose, not merely of giving stability to the mind, but for securing responsibility, inspection, and order; and to prevent any of the inhabitants of Paris from assuming the name merely of being a scholar, in order to enjoy certain exemptions and privileges with which the students were favoured.

To distinguish the Students at all times from the people of Paris, they were required to wear a cap and gown of particular form, and which varied with their standing, or degrees in the University. The determiners wore a hooded short black gown with sleeves; the bachelors a round cap and long gown of the best black cloth, or silk; and the master's gown was to flow down to his heels, at least when it was new. All were prohibited from wearing the long pointed shoes with curved beaks turned up to the knees, as then used by the petit maitres of the 13th century.

The Students in Arts were required at the lectures of their masters to sit, not on benches, but, in token of modesty and profound humili-

ty, on the ground, which for that reason was covered with straw.

The teachers were enjoined to address their students freely, in a continued discourse; and not to dictate their comments to their scholars, for the purpose of being immediatety written by them; excepting on particular days, and on subjects which merited a more close attention.

The books read and explained to the students the first 4 years, were Priscian on grammar, Porphyrius and Boethius on rhetoric and dialectic or logic. Aristotle's topics, ethics, and physics, also seem to have been entered on; but they were studied more fully the two following years, together with other parts of his works of generation and corruption, of heaven and earth, of sensation, of sleep and watching, of memory and reminiscence, of the length and shortness of life; also a book on mechanics, and some mathematical books.

MENTAL ALIENATION.—No. 3.

We finished in our last the notice of our author's "Introduction," and come now to his general considerations upon the disease in question. In this part of his inquiry he displays much industry and research; and what is very important if not essential in all undertakings of this nature, he is careful to adopt and maintain some order in his remarks. His principal object in the first place is to determine in a positive manner the seat of madness, to see if this affection is idiopathic or symptomatic, and finally to point out the most advantageous method of treatment. We will see in the sequel in what manner he executes the task, and at any rate we must acknowledge that his plan is judicious, and more likely to be of practical utility than most of the hasty and irregular investigations upon this subject. Following our author in his progress, we shall find what he considers to be constant and characteristic symptoms of this disease, what functions and organs are essentially and always injured, and what are so but accidentally or slightly. His thoughts too upon the idiopathic or symptomatic nature of the disease, will probably derive some interest from their novelty, and at all events, it is an important consideration. To proceed then with the subject, he first devotes a few pages to the opinions of several authors upon the nature and seat of mental derangement, in order that they may be compared with his own. The ancients for instance, made of this, a supernatural disease, produced by spirits, &c. Subsequently it was attributed to a divine or diabolic influence. The Humorists, the Animists &c. all formed theories according to their ruling notions, accusing sometimes the bile, then the blood &c. &c. He considers these however as so visionary and unimportant, that he dismisses them with a few words. The opinions of Pinel, Esquirol and others are then examined, and objected to; but as the works of these authors are pretty well known, we deem it unnecessary to occupy time with this part of the subject; we will therefore allow M. Georget to speak for himself on the subject of madness being an *idiopathic cerebral disease.*

"Several causes have particularly contributed to make this disease be considered as sympathic of thoracic or abdominal affections. 1—The understanding not having been placed in the rank of the other functions, we have badly appreciated the mode of action of the causes called *moral*, which have not been regarded as acting primarily upon the brain in the same way that the ingestion of a cold drink first excites the stomach.—2 We have not paid sufficient attention to the order of developement, to the relative importance of the symptoms; thus, it is very certain that the cerebral disorders are always manifested the first, and are also the most important, or indeed often the only ones existsng.—3 Authors have drawn false inferences from the result of the opening of bodies: they have not taken into the account, accidental diseases, arising from the action of external influences, and which finish by destroying the patient; thence it is, that they have taken all organic alterations for causes of derangement; and as the brain presents but few of them, very apparent, whilst the alimentary canal, the lungs, the liver &c. almost constantly offer some, these organs have been regarded as the original seat of this disease."

Our author also thinks that the acute delirium of violent diseases has not been

sufficiently distinguished from alienation; that as it is almost always sympathic, and consists too in cerebral disorders, its character has been lent to that disease. He considers them however as essentially different, and that it is difficult in most cases to confound them. His opinions upon the nature and seat of madness are thus expressed.

"Madness is an affection of the brain; it is idiopathic; the nature of the organic alteration is unknown to us.

"The first proposition results from the following considerations."

—1 The essential symptom of this disease, that which characterizes it, and without which it would not exist, upon which rest the divisions into genera, species and varieties, depends upon an injury of the cerebral functions: it consists in intellectual disorders, to which is given the name of delirium; there is no madness without delirium.

—2 The delirium is always preceded, accompanied, or followed by several other very important cerebral or nervous disorders; these are, watchings, cephalalgias, different injuries of sensibility and contractility, states of inflammatory irritation, of congestion, of plethora &c. of the encephalic organ.

—3 The disturbances of the other functions are neither constant, nor serious; they are besides the same as those which accompany any sudden damage to an organ of any importance, as the loss of appetite, nausea, thirst, loss of flesh, suppression of the menses in women: they generally vanish in a few days, or at least with the period of excitation, and leave behind the essential symptoms.

—4 The causes act directly upon the functions of the brain.

—5 The natural termination of madness, when not cured, and when the patient does not die too soon by an accidental disease, is, a weakening, an atony of the brain, manifested in various ways.

The second proposition results from the following considerations.

—1 The cerebral symptoms may exist alone; it is not rare to see maniacs who have never experienced any sensible derangement in the other functions.

—2 The symptoms which are manifested in the other organs, are always consecutive, symptomatic.

—3 The cases alone of a sudden attack, when all the disorders *appear* to arise at the same time might impose upon an inattentive observer, but delirium generally precedes, and a little time will rectify the error.

—4 Madness does not then recognise pathological causes, the only ones however which give rise to diseases called symptomatic.

—5 The opening of the body will also assist us materially."

Our author enters into details of an explanatory nature on each of these points, but our limits will not allow us to give more than an abstract. His ideas however will be sufficiently developed in this way in the progress of our remarks.

(*To be continued.*)

VARIETY.

EPITAPH.

The following epitaph is copied from a tombstone placed in St. Martin's burying-ground, Stafford, Lincolnshire, to the memory of the well-known Daniel Lambert.

"In remembrance of that prodigy in nature DANIEL LAMBERT, a native of Leicester, who was possessed of an excellent and convivial mind, and in personal greatness he had no competitor. He measured 3 feet one inch round the leg, 9 feet 4 inches round the body, and weighed 52 stone 11 lbs, (at 14 lb. to the stone=lbs. 739.) He departed this life on the 21st June, 1809, aged 39 years. As a testimony of respect, this stone is erected by his friends in Leicester."

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CAUL.

It is only so lately as 1803, that the following advertisement appeared in a London newspaper. "A fine white child's *Caul* to be sold. It is more likely to be lucky, as it is the *third* child of a *third* child." The Caul (alias the membranes, in childbirth, happily in part remaining adherent to the head of the child) has long been highly esteemed. Sailors consider those exempt from drowning, who had one of them in their pocket, and frequently purchased them at a very extravagant price.

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PLAGUE.

In a magazine for July, 1814, we find under the head of *Chronicle*, the following notice respecting the communication of the Plague! We notice it, more to

show from how vague a basis, too many of the deductions are derived in our important science.

"Through the medium of advices from Malta, we learn that after diligent, but for some time ineffectual inquiry, it has been by accident discovered that the infection of the plague was transferred from that island to Gozo, *by some beads*, which were sent by the order of a person who died of the complaint, to a friend in the latter. The poison was held suspended in the string by which the beads were connected!"

This *almost* equals the statement made by the illustrious Boyle, respecting the same disease, that the pestilential contagion "was long preserved in a cobweb." (1. p. 415.)—He gives, it is true, Forestus as his authority; but the *proof* of the fact is altogether wanting, and we may therefore believe it or not, as suits our own theories on the subject.

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MASQUERADE.

At a masquerade some years ago in London, among the different characters, appeared a "dancing corpse," dressed in a shrowd, with a coffin. The coffin was black, with white ornamented handles: on the breast-plate was inscribed:

"Mortals, attend! this pale and ghastly spectre,
Three moons ago was plump and stout as Hector:
Cornely's, Almack's, and the Coterie,
Have now reduced me to the thing you see:
Oh! shun harmonic routes, and midnight revel,
Or you and I shall soon be on a level."

—

DIABETES.

Zimmerman (2. p. 247.) mentions a case of diabetes related by Gatinaria, of a woman, who in sixty days, voided by urine 1740 pints of water, *over and above* the quantity in that time drank; and yet she recovered.—And Mundius, in the Bologna Memoirs, states the case of a man, who for 87 days voided 40lbs of urine daily; the food taken in being only 3lbs per-day.—

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CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

Admitting the left ventricle of the heart to contain two ounces of blood; and supposing sixty pulsations in a minute, each expelling two ounces; then by calculation, we find there passes *hourly* through the heart, 7,200 ounces of blood; 172,800 ounces *per-day*—or 10,800 lbs. avoirdupois.

Now suppose a middle-sized man have 25 lbs of blood; these must circulate 432 times *daily;* 157,680 times *yearly;* and in 80 years, 12,614,400 times;—which multiplied by 25 the number of pounds, will give the whole amount that has passed through that little, but important muscle during that period,=in lbs avoirdupois, 315,360,000!—Er. excepted.

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For the Æsculapian Register.

WHAT IS A POISON.

Is not the term merely relative? It is said generally, that this or that plant is deadly, because its particles when introduced into the system are frequently fatal. It is obvious however, that this is entirely connected with the particular species of animal. The sun-spurge has a milky juice. which causes cutaneous blotches, &c.—but this plant is preferred by moths it is said to every other. Water hemlock, will kill a cow, yet the goat, it is said, browses upon it greedily.—Monkshood kills a goat, but does not hurt a horse. The bitter almond kills a dog, but is eaten by man. Parsley is said to be deadly to small birds, but swine eat it safely: whilst pepper is mortal to swine, but wholesome to poultry. Thus by a wise provision, one animal leaves that, which is poisonous to itself, for another animal, who makes of it a delicious and salutary banquet! Every creature has its allotted portion—

But *habit* enables an article to be employed safely, which at first would have proved fatal—thus we are informed of a Turk who eat daily for thirty years, one drachm of Corrosive Sublimate—and every one knows the influence of habit in opium eaters, &c.—

This is not all—under certain circumstances, as of long continued abstinence, (in disease &c.) the injudicious administration of a quantity of food, would probably as certainly prove fatal, as a dose of poison of the most deadly nature.

Is there then sufficient proof of there being any individual article, which as a poison, can destroy life under all circumstances, and to which this idea of its being merely relative, will not apply?

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For the Æsculapian Register.

PALMA CHRISTI SEED AND OIL.

The *Oil of Ricinus* so strongly recommended in all medical works, as a easy and safe purgative, and when it can be obtained clear, of a white transparent appearance,

without smell or rancidity, it can be readily taken into the stomach with wine or milk with the addition of a little peppermint. This valuable medicine has been long known and manufactured in different parts of Europe and Asia, and in the French, English, and Spanish islands—and for about 30 years has been manufactured in the United States. The seed is pressed in the usual way with a screw and lever, sufficient for the purpose of extracting its oily particles, with as little heat as possible; the oil is mingled with clear water, which is made to undergo a degree of heat sufficient for all its mucilaginous particles to rise to the surface, and be skimmed off. The oil naturally disengages itself from the water, and if not sufficiently pure, is made to undergo the like process the second or third time. After remaining some time to settle, the oil is to be again heated, till all the watery particles are removed. This method of purifying oils has long been recommended by Chemists in various countries and its adoption in this country has proved its utility; our Oil of Ricinus is now equal, if not superior, to any in the world; owing in part to a regular supply of fresh seed, which is found to grow luxuriantly in the middle states, where the climate is more favourable to raise the seed, than in warmer latitudes; as the seed partakes less of rancidity, and of more mildness, than those which are produced in hot climates.

We are obliged to our correspondent for the above statement, which we presume to be practically correct; we shall, however, remark, that considerable use in the purification of the oil may, we believe, be made of a solution of Ichthyocolla, or the whites of eggs, which inviscates and collects together many particles, as in the purification of wine, which otherwise time alone will separate.—Charcoal powder is also an important article which tends to destroy the colouring matters;—and may then in its turn be removed by the isinglass or albumen. We beg leave to state that these observations are partly the result of experiment on a small scale. We shall be glad to learn their result on one more extended.

Our correspondent is, perhaps, not strictly correct in speaking of this medicine as "*long known,*" (meaning, we presume, as a remedy.) If he will consult some of the periodical works of only about fifty years back—as the Gent. Mag. v. 35, p. 61—v. 40, p. 161, &c. he will find it was not then very generally employed, or at least prior to that time. It was even by many considered dangerous. It would seem as if the connexion of the plant affording it, with that which yields the powerful Croton oil had in part precluded an earlier knowledge of its *real merits.* We do not agree as to what is said by our correspondent in the last sentence of his communication.

MEMORANDA.

LONDON AND PARIS.

During the past year, 20,587 deaths occurred in London and its adjoining parishes; during the same period there were 27,678 births. Of the deaths 5012 happened from consumption: 2189 from inflammation: 24 from suicide: 6 from excessive drinking: 22 were executed: 774 from small-pox: 332 from apoplexy: 118 drowned: 39 burnt. A twentieth part had attained the age of 70 and 80 years: more than 100 exceeded 90 years. In the year 1751, there were 21,028 deaths, 2699 less than the preceding year. Of these 925 were between 70 and 80 years—461 between 80 and 90—58 between 90 and 100—and 13 above 100.

During the year 1822, the total number of deaths in Paris, amounted to 23,269. Of these 203 were deposited in the Morgue.

It appears from the above, that the mortality in Paris far exceeded that of London, since the latter has 3 or 400,000 inhabitants more than the former. Those mentioned as having been in the *Morgue* must have died violent deaths, either by their own hands or those of others. The bodies usually found there are those picked up in the Seine, or found dead in other parts of the metropolis. It is no uncommon event to see at one time in this horrible receptacle, as many as 4 or 5 bodies of both sexes, (principally, however, males) lying there with their clothes, &c. hanging above them, and disfigured in the most frightful manner. The wretches who, from revenge or other motives, seek the lives of their unhappy victims, watch the opportunity when they are crossing some of the bridges at night, and after a dead-

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ening blow, precipitate them into the stream below—this too in spite of the sentinels, who are, in some instances, stationed on the bridge itself. If, however, the murder is committed elsewhere, they most generally take the body to the river and throw it in. The friends of any persons who are missing, usually repair immediately to the Morgue, where, in the course of a day or two at farthest, they will generally discover and recognise the unfortunate objects of search.

We are forcibly reminded too, when it presents itself in such gross amount, of the immense proportion of deaths from consumption—*nearly one-fourth of the whole!*—In the statement of six deaths from excessive drinking, we cannot but think there is some mistake;—otherwise, how striking the contrast between London and one of our own towns, Norfolk, Va. where it is said two died of intemperance in the month of July—the whole number of deaths being eleven! This is a month, however, in which more always die from excessive drinking in this country, than in any other.—Liberty! thou wilt have something to answer for!

MEMORANDA.

Portland. (Me.)—A fever of a *malignant* type prevails in one part of the town, and has proved fatal to many who have been exposed to it. It is not however, considered contagious, and there is little alarm.

Montpelier. (Vt.)—*Frost* here and in the adjacent towns the night of Aug. 3.

Boston.—91 deaths for the month of July. 18 deaths for the week ending July 16. Consumption, 3. Fits, 2. Still born, 2.—15 deaths for the week ending July 24.—Consumption, 4.—22 deaths for the week ending July 30. Consumption, 5.—29 death for the week ending Aug. 6. Consumption, 2. Accidental, 2. Still born, 2.—23 deaths for the week ending Aug. 14. Consumption, 1. Dysentery, 1. Cholera Morbus, 1.

Paris.—(Oneida Co.) A distressing *disease of the eyes* is prevailing here, which has entirely deprived several worthy inhabitants of their sight. The disease is said to be *contagious.*

New York.—120 deaths for the week ending Aug. 14.—Cholera Morbus, 7. Consumption, 13. Convulsions, 10. Dropsies, 10. Dysentery, 15. Fevers, 7. Flux Infantile, 14. Small Pox, 3. Still born, 8. Suicide, 3.—

Baltimore.—38 deaths for the week ending Aug. 16. Bilious, 4. Infantile *unknown* 10! Dysentery, 3. Cholera Infantum, 8. Consumption, 3.

Charleston.—17 deaths from the 1st to the 8th of August. Consumption, 2. Whooping Cough, 4. Teething, 3.—Thermometer (3 P. M.) Aug. 1=89°: 2=85°: 3=87°: 4=84°: 5=83°: 6=79 1-2°: 7=81°:—Not much rain. *August 11th. Three new cases of yellow fever* have occurred near Elliot street! The physicians have advised strangers to remove instantly from town, at least until the nature of the disease be fully developed.—August 12, *five new cases of yellow fever* reported, and *one* August 13. The papers however, declare the city to be generally healthy. August 14, *two new cases. One new case on the 16th inst.*

Columbia. (S. C.)—Hottest summer since 1797—but very healthy.

Savannah.—Still continues healthy; 2 deaths for the week ending Aug. 10.

Augusta.—185 deaths in 1823: 97 up to August 1, 1824.

Mobile.—3 deaths for the week ending July 6.

New Orleans.—36 deaths from July 13 to July 19.—Fevers, 13. *Malignant*, 2! Dysentery, 2. Consumption, 3.—The city however is said to be unusually healthy, with the exception of a few sporadic cases of bilious fever. Very hot since the 10th of June—thermometer generally ranging at 94° in the shade in the afternoon. Little rain. Atmosphere clear; river full. 38 deaths from July 19 to July 26. 10 of fevers, including *one of yellow and three of malignant.* Several cases of yellow fever are at the quarantine hospital, but all communication cut off. Weather still very hot, upwards of 90° in the shade. The city is said to continue unusually healthy. Thermometer (2 P. M.) July 18=91°: 19=93°: 20=96°: 21=92°: 22=94°: 23=94°: 24=96°: light showers during the week.

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